

Trempleau Valley, July 20, 1892, *Schuette* (distributed as *Rubus triflorus*). MINNESOTA: Nichols, June, 1892, *Sheldon*. OKLAHOMA: Idabel, *H. W. Houghton*, no. 3652; Pawhuska, *Stevens*, no. 2038.

Var. *calvescens*, well marked in the North and the only form of the species in most of the area from central Maine to Newfoundland, is usually not so well marked southward. Northward it often occurs in wet thickets or meadows and even in wet sphagnous bogs. It is the plant mistakenly identified in recent years as typical *P. simplex*: *P. canadensis*, var. *simplex* Rydb., Mem. Dept. Bot. Columbia Univ. ii. 36 (1898); Robinson & Fernald in Gray, Man. ed. 7: 484 (1908); not Torr. & Gray (1840), at least as to type. *P. simplex* Rydberg, N. Am. Fl. xxii⁴. 302 (1908) and in Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. ed. 2, ii. 251, fig. 2228 (1913); not Michx. Fl. Bor.-Am. i. 303 (1803).

Var. **argyrisma**, n. var., foliis subtus dense argenteo-sericeis; caulibus villosis vel villosio-hirsutis.—Pennsylvania to Kentucky and Illinois. PENNSYLVANIA: between York Furnace and Tucquan, May 11, 1901, *Heller*. KENTUCKY: Robard, Henderson Co., *W. A. Anderson, Jr.*, no. 24. ILLINOIS: roadside, Urbana, May 13, 1910, *Pease*, no. 12,547 (TYPE in Gray Herb.); Decatur, May 11, 1915, *Clokey*; Bird Haven, Olney, *Ridgeway*, nos. 718–720.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES 214 AND 215.

PLATE 214. *POTENTILLA CANADENSIS* L. FIG. 1 (upper). The Kalm specimen in the Linnean herbarium (TYPE of the species). FIG. 2. The Kalm specimen preserved in Upsala (photograph from PROFESSOR H. O. JUEL).

PLATE 215. FIG. 1. TYPE of *POTENTILLA SIMPLEX* Michx., after *Nestler*, $\times \frac{3}{4}$. FIG. 2. Rhizome of *P. SIMPLEX*, $\times \frac{3}{4}$. FIG. 3. Sheet no. 2 of *P. SARMENTOSA* Muhl. in Herb. Willdenow (from photograph supplied by PROFESSOR L. DIELS), $\times \frac{2}{5}$. FIG. 4. Sheet no. 1 of *P. SARMENTOSA* Muhl. in Herb. Willdenow (from photograph supplied by PROFESSOR L. DIELS), $\times \frac{2}{5}$. Plate drawn by DR. H. M. GILKEY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATIONS OF *ARCEUTHOBIUM PUSILLUM*.—Ludlow Griscom's article in the April number of *RHODORA*, recording the interesting discovery by himself and Mr. K. K. Mackenzie of *Arceuthobium pusillum* at Pine Swamp in Sussex Co., New Jersey, states that its "range is here extended south from northwestern Connecticut."

The statement would seem to imply that the dwarf mistletoe had not previously been found so far south. It has long been known, however, from a number of places in northeastern Pennsylvania and particularly from the bog near Tannersville in Monroe Co.—locally called "The Cranberry"—some thirty miles southwest of Messrs. Griscom and Mackenzie's Sussex Co. swamp and about 250 ft. lower

in altitude. If a line be drawn from Kent, Connecticut¹ southwest to Tannersville, Pa., Pine Swamp will be found to lie a little to the north of it, and the occurrence of the parasite there is of interest as adding a station along its southern range rather than as extending the range southward, and also as adding one on the eastern side of the Delaware Valley to those already known in the same region on the western.

The material in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences shows a somewhat wider distribution of the species in Pennsylvania than is assigned to it in the local Floras. Porter's "Flora of Pennsylvania" records it only from Monroe and Pike Counties,—or rather inadvertently appears to do so. But Lehigh Pond, one of the two stations given for Monroe, is in Wayne Co. Taylor's "Flora of the Vicinity of New York" gives its Pennsylvania range as "Mountain summits in Pike and Monroe Counties," and Twining's "Flora of Northeastern Pennsylvania" notes only Tannersville and Lehigh Pond. It may, therefore, not be without interest to add a list of the collections at hand. They are:

Monroe County

Tannersville, Sept. 10, 1896, *Walter Seibert*; and a series of others collected there at subsequent dates by various botanists.

Pike County

Spruce Pond, July 9–16, 1899, *Stewardson Brown*.

Mud Pond, July 9–16, 1899, *Brown & Saunders*.

Wayne County

Marsh above Lehigh Pond, 1886, *Dudley*.

Sullivan County

Shadynook, July 16, 1901, *Stewardson Brown*.

Near Lopez, August 25, 1908, *C. S. Williamson*.

Dr. Witmer Stone tells me that Shadynook—a name not to be found on most maps—is about 2½ miles from Lopez, and the two Sullivan Co. collections may quite probably come from the same place.—ARTHUR N. LEEDS, The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

RORIPPA AMPHIBIA IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT.—On June 8, 1930, while driving along the Danbury Road in the Town of Ridgefield, the writer's attention was attracted by a colony of plants of the mustard family which had an unfamiliar look. Failing to

¹ The southernmost point of its distribution in Connecticut according to Eaton's map in the issue of RHODORA quoted above.